

To create super soldiers, we need to get the nervous system working correctly with the nerves and brain to make them 'faster.'

This would mean they need better communication and stuff between the passages from the brain to the finger tips and toes, of course.

 Originally Posted by http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nervous_system

The **nervous system** is the part of an *animal*'s body that coordinates its voluntary and involuntary actions and transmits signals between different parts of its body. *Nervous tissue* first arose in *wormlike organisms* about 550 to 600 million years ago. In most animal species it consists of two main parts, the *central nervous system* (CNS) and the *peripheral nervous system* (PNS). The CNS contains the *brain* and *spinal cord*. The PNS consists mainly of *nerves*, which are enclosed bundles of the long fibers or *axons*, that connect the CNS to every other part of the body. The PNS includes *motor neurons*, mediating voluntary movement; the *autonomic nervous system*, comprising the *sympathetic nervous system* and the *parasympathetic nervous system*, which regulate involuntary functions, and the *enteric nervous system*, which functions to control the *gastrointestinal* system. At the cellular level, the nervous system is defined by the presence of a special type of cell, called the *neuron*, also known as a "nerve cell". Neurons have special structures that allow them to send signals rapidly and precisely to other cells. They send these signals in the form of electrochemical waves traveling along thin fibers called *axons*, which cause chemicals called *neurotransmitters* to be released at junctions called *synapses*. A cell that receives a synaptic signal from a neuron may be excited, inhibited, or otherwise modulated. The connections between neurons can form neural circuits and also *neural networks* that generate an organism's perception of the world and determine its behavior. Along with neurons, the nervous system contains other specialized cells called *glial cells* (or simply *glia*), which provide structural and metabolic support.

Nervous systems are found in most multicellular animals, but vary greatly in complexity.^[1] The only multicellular animals that have

no nervous system at all are *sponges*, *placozoans*, and *mesozoans*, which have very simple body plans. The nervous systems of the *radially symmetric* organisms *ctenophores* (comb jellies) and *cnidarians* (which include *anemones*, *hydras*, *corals* and *jellyfish*) consist of a diffuse *nerve net*. All other animal species, with the exception of a few types of worm, have a nervous system containing a brain, a central cord (or two cords running in *parallel*), and nerves radiating from the brain and central cord. The size of the nervous system ranges from a few hundred cells in the simplest worms, to around 100 billion cells in humans.

The central nervous system functions to send signals from one cell to others, or from one part of the body to others and to receive feedback. Malfunction of the nervous system can occur as a result of genetic defects, physical damage due to trauma or toxicity, infection or simply of ageing. The medical specialty of *neurology* studies disorders of the nervous system and looks for interventions that can prevent or treat them. In the peripheral nervous system, the most common problem is the failure of nerve conduction, which can be due to different causes including *diabetic neuropathy* and demyelinating disorders such as *multiple sclerosis* and *amyotrophic lateral sclerosis*. *Neuroscience* is the field of science that focuses on the study of the nervous system.

So, we study the nervous system differences between snakes and flies and humans, and find the 'upgrade gene.' then, we place these genes at the shoulders, elbows and hands and hips and knees and feet of the person, yes?

Simply, i would suggest that we try to make them more sensitive. this can be done by replacing the muscles too, or, if that is too long, we could tweak the muscles to become more responsive.

How is this different to the animal kingdom? well, if we were to observe the way 'mutations' take place, it is slow to get from one generation to the next, of course. this is because the limits of the cells are pushed each time there is a alpha pair mating, and, they have 'exerted force' a lot. that would mean if mom and dad were to have been gymnasts or something, their 'athletics' would be

used all the time, modifying their egg and sperm cells by a millionth of a millionth of a percent for their kids to be better athletes, as, when you use adrenaline all the time, it flows in your system and affects your reproductive organs, yes?

So, if we were to want to tweak the muscles themselves, we would need to use nanobots to kill off the tissue that is worn, and replace it with newer researched more evolved muscles, on the surface at least. if we were to observe the muscles the way they are now, we could also use advanced compression techniques to make them more compressed, then layer on a new muscle layer, and compress that too, like japanese knife folding with the kitana weapons.

If we want to max it out, we need to do the same with the nervous system all over the body. these will need to follow the same principles as the muscles, and, need new layers inside the body too, maybe outside the bones? this new nervous system will be simpler, relaying only communication neurons to the muscles, as they do not need more pain recognition or anything tertiary in my views.

So, we find the chemical signals and put layers of neural tissue onto the bones to relay each individual signal type or chemical type to the muscles, and layer the muscles a lot.

Now, the more nanobots we have the better. if we were to have trillions on each appendage, this could be done rather quickly i figure.